



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL

VOLUME II

JUNE 1907

NUMBER 8

Editorial

THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION AND THE *JOURNAL*

The editors of the *Journal* have pleasure in announcing that they have been advised by the Executive Committee of the Association that the negotiations with the New England Classical Association have been completed. In accordance with the arrangements made beginning with the first number of the third volume (November, 1907) the *Journal* will have the advantage of the co-operation of the eastern Association, which will be represented on the Editorial Board by two Associate Editors. As editors of the *Journal* we welcome this co-operation heartily. We are convinced that a common medium of publication will be of advantage to both Associations.

THE WRANGLE OF THE GRAMMARIANS

Of the many difficulties which confront classical teachers at the present time, it is doubtful whether any one causes more annoyance or confusion than the apparently endless variety of terms applied by different grammarians to the same syntactical category or linguistic or metrical phenomenon. The confusion is brought about partly by writers who cling blindly to old terms, the misleading character of which has long since been demonstrated, and partly by writers who in their zeal for reform are too ready to discard old terms for new. When a term has been proved to be wrong, surely it should be abandoned. This is axiomatic. Yet some men, either because they demand in grammatical discussions the finality of mathematical demonstrations, or because they are afflicted by a singularly virulent form of academic obstinacy, refuse to make any concessions and go on to the end of their days pouring new wine into old bottles. For example, we noticed in a recent elaborate discussion of a point in